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## BIRTH.

On October 18th, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. HENRY MERTENS, a daughter.

## DEATH.

On October 19th, at Shanghai, THOMAS HENRY MALCOLM, late Master of the China Navigation Company's S.S. Tamsui, aged 44 years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOGES ROAD C  
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 26TH, 1911.

Mr. Sidney Webb, the well-known writer on economics, whose monumental work on London's workers will prove invaluable to future historians, has been lecturing in Japan on economic questions. Mr. Webb, who was accompanied by his wife, did not receive quite such a warm welcome in Japan as has been accorded to some less distinguished of his compatriots, but probably he was thereby enabled to see more of the country and the life of the people. The Japanese authorities, in view of the recent crusade against Socialism, were no doubt a little afraid of taking official notice of Mr. Webb's visit, more especially as he was some what bluntly—though, of course, correctly—described in one of the foreign papers as a Socialist. As a leading member of the Fabian Society Mr. Webb could not deny the allegation, and the difference between the militant Socialist and the Italian Socialist being unknown in official circles in Japan, it is hardly surprising that the authorities fought shy of him. However, unofficially Mr. Webb received a good deal of attention, and his lecture, which was delivered before the British Society in Tokyo, was attended by at least one Cabinet

Minister and several members of the Diet. The British Society, it may be explained, is an organisation intended to bring into close contact British subjects and those Japanese who have visited England officially or otherwise. The majority of its members are thus fluent English speakers, and no one attending one of the Society's receptions would think that fifty years ago the late Mr. FUKUZAWA, in commencing his study of the language, could find no one in Tokyo who had any but the slightest knowledge of it or was even able to tell him how to set about learning it. Mr. Webb was, perhaps, rather surprised to find such a number of English scholars, for the Japanese have the undeserved reputation of being bad linguists. Certainly his remarks, which, it is reported, were listened to with profound attention, could not have come at a more opportune time. Their refreshing quality lay in the fact that they did not consist of mere empty encomiums, which, as one Japanese at the meeting remarked, seemed the only mental activities which the majority of visitors were able to show; nor were they, on the other hand, hyper-critical. Mr. Webb carefully picked his way among the shoals, praising and blaming. Thus he saw no reason to think that the agricultural system of Japan, which he rightly described as admirable, was inevitably doomed to destruction if Japanese statesmen took care to preserve it, and he pointed out several methods by which the peasant farmer could be assisted without being pauperised. At a moment when Japan is seriously considering the question of the sufficiency of her food supplies this defence of present conditions is particularly interesting. There can be no doubt that Japan is outgrowing her supply of home-grown rice, and if she is not to fall into the condition of England it is on her peasant farmers that she must rely. Their present lot, however, is not satisfactory. They have to pay a high land-tax, their access to the markets is barred by heavy freight rates on the Government railways, and they have the bitterness of seeing middlemen and manipulators on the rice exchanges make enormous profits out of their produce—profits which should have come, they feel, into their own pockets. The question of the middleman is attracting some attention among the authorities, and attempts to gamble with the food supplies of the country are likely henceforth to be dealt with severely. What seems wanted, however, is some kind of co-operation among the farmers, by which they can approach the consumers direct, as well as improved methods of agriculture and a greater spirit of enterprise. The farming class in Japan, as, indeed, in most countries—is conservative as a whole, and efforts to move it out of well-worn grooves must be very persistent to have any effect. The rice supply can, of course, be augmented from abroad, but the Japanese do not care for rice that is not grown in their own country. Some enthusiasts have proposed that the national food should become bread, and the rice fields converted to wheat. This is but a dream. To the majority of Japanese bread is a kind of cake, and to live on it would be like asking a European to live on confectionery. Moreover, rice is easily prepared at home for consumption, whereas bread would have to be made by bakers, as the average Japanese has no accommodation for its preparation. It is true that bread is now procurable in all the large cities and towns in Japan, but if it ever supplants rice as the national food it can only be very gradually. At present it is largely eaten as a remedy for *kakke*, the rice disease. Whether Japan can continue to supply herself with rice is a moot question, however. The increase in the population has so far proceeded much faster than the increase in the cultivation of rice, and it may be suspected that there is no room for further expansion, under which circumstances Japan will sooner or later have to overcome her dislike of foreign rice. The import duty on rice, against which an agitation is now being raised, seems to have had no effect on the production and has only further impoverished those people who must eat the cheaper foreign rice or starve. Another point touched on by Mr. Webb was the provision for the sick and poor. His remarks were an attack—discreetly anonymous—on the Saiseikai, an organisation recently established under the auspices of the Emperor to give relief to the indigent sick. Mr. Webb acknowledged that the same method of qualifying people for pauperism had been followed in the past in England, but he held that efforts in that country were now more directed towards prevention than cure. Help the indigent sick, of course, but attack more importance to preventing them becoming sick. There has been a good deal of heart-burning in Japan over the Saiseikai, although a free discussion of the question was somewhat hampered by the fact of its

inauguration by the Emperor, whose acts are removed from the realm of controversy. There was a good deal of pressure brought to bear to make up the necessary funds, and the organisation being entirely in the hands of the officials the subscriptions almost amounted to a tax on unearned increment. If it is but to end, as Mr. Webb hinted, in a further increase in the widening gulf between the rich and the poor, its inauguration will be regretted. The introduction of industrial capitalism into Japan is undoubtedly breaking up the family system, and with the break up of the family system there will end that great co-operative movement which has in the past kept pauperism down to the very smallest proportions in Japan. In view of Mr. Webb's contention as to the necessity of prevention, which of course applies to pauperism as well as sickness, it is interesting to note that this result was achieved under the family system not by indiscriminate doles among the family or equal division of property, but by pressure being brought to bear to prevent any member of the family becoming indigent. Mr. Webb apparently regards the system as doomed, but he thinks the task formerly carried out by the family devolves by right upon the local governments, with the assistance of grants in aid from the central government. To establish any organisation for the relief of pauperism as such he holds to be a fatal mistake, which can only end in producing that large indigent population which weighs so heavily on England. Especially does he condemn the lumping together of young and old, sick and strong in pauper institutions, the management of which has no special knowledge of how to deal with them. The health of the people, he holds, should be dealt with by the health authorities, whether they be indigent or otherwise. In the same way the children fall under the educational authority, the out-of-work under the labour bureau organisation, and so on. Only in this way can sickness be prevented, pressure brought to bear on parents to clothe and feed their children, and the unemployed kept from sinking into the gulf of pauperism. Japan has come to the parting of the roads, and great importance attaches to her next steps. To follow the delusive beams of benevolent charity down the wrong turning and to find at the end the workhouse, the stone-yard and all the other paraphernalia of pauper organisation in Western countries would evidently be to take a fatal step.

A letter from Mr. F. B. L. Bowley on the "British" Schools of the Colony is held over until to-morrow.

At the Magistracy a Filipino was charged with driving a motor car at excessive speed and was fined \$30 by Mr. Wood.

Seven boatwomen were at the Magistracy yesterday fined \$10 each for making fast to the property of the Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon.

It is announced that the partnership hitherto existing between Mr. F. X. d'Almada o Castro and Mr. Crowther Smith, solicitors, has been dissolved, and that each will practice in the Colony on his own account.

At the Marine Magistrate's Court yesterday Commander Beckwith, R.N., fined the master of a junk \$5 for anchoring his vessel within the limits of the southern fairway on the 24th instant. The junk master, who had visited Hongkong on five previous occasions, said he did not know it was against the law to anchor where he did.

The police of Kowloon on Tuesday morning arrested three men under suspicious circumstances. One was found near the garden of Kowloon School, and he was heard to whistle whereupon he was joined by two others. A number of larcenies have taken place in that vicinity, but the police have not been able to bring these home. The men were charged with being vagabonds and were remanded pending the appearance of friends.

The Rev. Mother superior of the French Convent wishes to thank his Lordship Bishop Foxson for opening the bazaar at the City Hall on Tuesday, and also to convey her deep gratitude to all the ladies of the Colony who gave their help both by holding stalls and by purchasing numerous articles, and for doing so with so much kindness and keen interest. She also wishes to thank all those who attended the sale or who took part in it in any way. She begs also to thank the Philharmonic Society for the loan of the piano which was utilized in the afternoon by Miss Thomas, who played several musical selections. All friends of the Convent will be glad to learn that the bazaar was a great success.

## THE KIRIN-HUINING RAILWAY.

A LOAN FROM JAPAN.

Work on the Kirin-Huinuing Railway, a distance of 900 miles, will, says the *Zakamun*, be started in the near future under the direction of the Chinese authorities in Kirin Province. The expenditure is put at ¥30,000,000, including cost of rolling stock. Of this amount ¥10,000,000 will be borrowed from Japanese financiers, and the remaining ¥20,000,000 will be obtained from agricultural funds in Mukden, Kirin and Amur districts. The Governor of Kirin Province will shortly dispatch representatives to Japan to raise a loan of ten million yen.

## TELEGRAMS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

## THE REVOLUTION.

## BOMB OUTRAGE AT CANTON.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF NEW TARTAR-GENERAL.

CANTON, October 25th.

There was another bomb outrage here to-day, an attempt being made to assassinate the new Tartar-General. Many people were injured.

[FROM THE "CHUNG NGOI SI" PO.]

## TARTAR-GENERAL DEAD.

CANTON, October 25th.

The new Tartar-General was killed by the explosion of a bomb which was thrown at him to-day.

The Viceroy has memorialised the Throne to this effect.

[The murdered official was previously Tartar General of Kinchow, in Hupoh. He passed through Hongkong on Tuesday on his way to Canton, and appears to have been assassinated yesterday morning while proceeding to the Yamen.]

## CANTON'S ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE REBELLION.

CANTON, October 25th.

A meeting of the gentry and merchants of Canton was held to-day.

Tang Wa Hei, formerly Governor of Anhui province, and Leung Ting Fan, formerly Provincial Judge of Hupoh, were elected Chairmen.

The meeting decided that no troops or money should be sent to the North to assist the Imperial troops.

The circular calling the meeting represented that there was a possibility of a rising in Canton and that all troops and money would be needed in the province.

[The gathering nevertheless is regarded as in sympathy with the rebellion, and the object of the resolution is simply to refuse assistance to the Government.]

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## GOVERNMENT STRONGHOLD SURRENDERS.

LONDON, October 25th.

Reuter's correspondent at Peking wires that Sianfu, which was regarded as a Government stronghold, has peacefully submitted to the rebels.

Official circles are deeply impressed at the secession of the historic refuge of the Chinese Court.

## GENERAL YIN CHANG DEMANDS MORE ARTILLERY AND MONEY.

LATER.

General Yin Chang has informed the Government that the rebels have 400 guns.

He then demands additional artillery, and also money wherewith to pay the troops before he advances.

A message from Sianfu states that the rebels are making overtures to the Mohammedans of Kansu.

## THE "LIBERTE" DISASTER.

LONDON, October 25th.

The report of the Commission of Inquiry into the disaster which occurred on the French cruiser *Liberte* declares that there was no sign of foul play, and expresses the opinion that it was due to the ignition of the powder in some of the cartridges, possibly through some extraneous packing material.

## TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## THE MEDITERRANEAN WAR.

## HEAVY FIGHTING AT BENGHAZI.

LONDON, October 25th.

Reuter's correspondent at Rome wires that heavy fighting has occurred at Benghazi.

Six hundred Turkish levies were reinforced by 5,000 Arabs, and they lost 400 killed and 1,200 wounded.

The damage occasioned by the bombardment is officially described as not great.

## THE BOMBARDMENT OF BENGHAZI.

LATER.

Reuter's correspondent at Malta wires that letters from Benghazi state that the bombardment wrought great havoc and caused a panic.

The British Consulate was badly damaged, and the Consul, Mr. Francis Jones, was wounded.

It is estimated that the casualties among the inhabitants number 4,000.

The Maltese church partly collapsed, eight people being killed and ten wounded.

Several British Jews who took refuge in the Consulate during the bombardment were killed or captured.

## CARRYING OF ARMS PROHIBITED.

A number of Tripoli Arabs who on the 23rd instant shot a number of natives found carrying arms have been arrested.

Some of the men will be tried by court martial, and others will be expelled from Tripoli.

A decree has been issued which penalises the carrying of arms under penalty of death.

## GERMAN EMPLOYEE SHOT.

It is reported from Tripoli that by order of the Court Martial a Kavass employed in the German Consulate was shot publicly for stabbing a wounded Italian soldier.

## BRUTAL MURDER AT MONASTIR.

The brutal murder and mutilation of the Greek Metropolitan of Gravina and two attendants in the Villayet of Monastir has excited the greatest indignation in Greece, where the Young Turks are unhesitatingly accused of conniving at the Roumanian propagandists' plan to carry out the crime.

## CANADA AND RECIPROCITY.

[LATE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S OPINION.]

LONDON, October 25th.

The Rt. Hon. L. Harcourt presided at a banquet given at the Royal Colonial Institute in honour of Earl Grey, the late Governor-General of Canada.

The guests included Sir L. S. Jameson, the Rt. Hon. Sir Walter F. Hely-Hutchinson, the Hon. Sir Richard Solomon, the Hon. Sir James L. Hulett, the Rt. Hon. Alfred Lyttleton, Lord Minto and Sir Godfrey Y. Lagden.

Earl Grey, in a speech, said that with the exception of an occasional crank, there was not a man to be found in Canada who was in favour of annexation. Reciprocity, whether good or bad, was designed to strengthen the Union with the Motherland, and the fear of the contrary was the result which influenced the elections, and proved that Canadians love their country and the Empire, but that Canada would not support Imperialism founded on Jingo aggressiveness.

## CANADIAN POLITICS.

LONDON, October 25th.

Reuter's correspondent at Ottawa wires that the last Dominion election at Yukon resulted in a Conservative gain.

## LIMITATION OF ARMAMENTS.

LONDON, October 25th.

The German Press is greatly interested in the appointment of Mr. Winston Churchill as First Lord of the Admiralty, and anticipates a renewal of British action to secure the limitation of armaments.

## TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## REASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONS.

LONDON, October 25th.

The House of Commons has re-assembled. Mr. David Mason asked why the Government had not offered their good offices in bringing about a settlement of the Italo Turkish hostilities.

Mr. Asquith replied that it was not considered that a public announcement at present was desirable.

Mr. Asquith announced that in addition to the Insurance Bill, it was hoped to pass the Shops Bill, the Mines Bill, the Naval Prize Bill, the Finance Bill and the Scottish Land Bill. The Government proposed to allocate 18 or 19 days to the Insurance Bill.

Mr. Balfour said the allowance was preposterously narrow.

In reply to Mr. Balfour, Mr. Asquith said he hoped Sir Edward Grey would make a statement on foreign affairs, including Morocco, within a fortnight. The Government would not refuse the Labour debate if there was a general demand for it.

The House resumed the committee stage on the Insurance Bill.

## RUSSO-CHINESE TREATIES.

AND THE FUTURE OF MONGOLIA.

LONDON, October 25th.

The *Norvye Vremya* (St. Petersburg) is urging the Government to take advantage of the crisis in China to secure the completion of the negotiations proceeding at St. Petersburg for the revision of Russo-Chinese Treaties, and states that the impending arrival of the Mongolian Khans is to explain their grievances, to secure the autonomy of Mongolia, and its definite establishment as a buffer state.

## HEAVYWEIGHT BOXING.

BURNS ANXIOUS TO MEET THE CHAMPION.

LONDON, October 25th.

Reuter's correspondent at Auckland reports that Tommy Burns has arrived at that port, and says he is anxious to meet Jack Johnson again, preferably in Australia.

## THE TURE.

LONDON, October 25th.

The betting on the Cambridgeshire Stakes is: 100 to 15 against Mustapha; 7 to 1 against Trepida; 100 to 14 against Mercutio; 8 to 1 against Mahaud; 10 to 1 against Braxted and Sunbright; 100 to 6 against Grammont; 20 to 1 against Radiancy; and 25 to 1 against Atmah.

The probable starters are: Mustapha, P. Wootton; Mercutio, Trigg; Lonowand, Hurley; Pietri, Wam; Trepida, Rickaby; Tatting, Garner; Dandypat, Whetley; Sunbright, Higgs; Labecasse, Piper; Braxted, Winter; Mahaud, Martin; Atmah, Fox; Long, Jellies; Grammont, Ringstead; Master Bill, Kent.

The jockey who is to ride Radiancy has not yet been selected.

## TRAGIC DEATH OF A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, October 25th.

Dr. A. P. Hillier, M.P., has committed suicide.

[Dr. Hillier was elected Unionist member for the Herts Division of Herts last year. He was consulting physician to the London Open Air Sanatorium, a councillor of the Royal Colonial Institute and a member of the International Committee for the Prevention of Tuberculosis. He served in the Boer War of 1898-99 as a trooper in the Colonial forces, and was a political prisoner in Pretoria 1895-96. Deceased was nominated by the Prince of Wales as one of the delegates of the National Association for the Prevention of Consumption to the Berlin Tuberculosis Congress, 1899. He was also the author of a number of publications, principal of which were "Raid and Reform," "South African Studies," "Tuberculosis" and "The Commonwealth, or the Federal System of Political Economy."]

## OBITUARY.

LONDON, October 25th.

The death is announced of Monsignor Capel, the original of Catesby in "Lothair."



## THE REBELLION.

## THE SITUATION AT CANTON.

Our Canton correspondent writes:—  
In spite of the news from the North, all is very quiet at present in this city, but there are not wanting two or three disquieting episodes to prove that it would take very little to create trouble here, and that indeed the officials think that such trouble will occur. Saturday night was the end of the eighth moon, and the authorities were not without fear that some rising would be attempted during the hours of darkness. Bodies of troops were therefore sent to patrol the chief streets, and guards at the police stations were augmented. The men on guard at the bridges leading on to Shamoen were also increased in number. Nothing out of the ordinary, however, took place. During the day certain notices to the effect that the rebels had been defeated were posted up in various parts of the town, and in many instances these were torn down by the mob, the latter being incited, it is said, by those merchants who are opposed to the Government's railway policy. No serious rioting took place, however. On Sunday circulars issued by the newspapers were sent round to the effect that in the expected battle near Hankow the rebels had been completely victorious and that the Royalist forces had fallen back.

I have just been talking to a native who tells me that it is common talk among the people that the Prince Regent has mysteriously died and that the Palace in Peking is in a state of panic. I have long since given up the attempt of trying to ascertain how such rumours take their rise, but rise they do, and the people in this way often get hold of at least an inkling of the truth days before it is officially published. Though there is not much likelihood of any medium of truth being contained in the above-mentioned rumour, it is yet somewhat significant that the authorities should have attempted to deceive the populace concerning the real state of affairs by posting up fictitious news of success.

My letter of a few days ago made it plain that Canton is not too well provided with men to withstand a rising, and the loyalty of these southern troops is a somewhat doubtful factor. With this place seething as it does with sedition and with half the men openly or secretly in sympathy with the revolutionary cause, nothing but the staunchest loyalty on the part of the military could stop the city from falling into the hands of the rebels in a very short space of time. The officials are well on the *qui vive*, however, and so well is the city and district honeycombed with government spies and informers that concerted movement on the part of the plotters is rendered extremely difficult. There is reason to believe also that these southern rebels are not quite in full accord and that there are traitors in the camp, for it will be remembered that details concerning the late rebellion were "given away" by someone, and the information thus given proved sufficient to enable the officials to crush the rising while in its incipient stage.

Another disquieting factor in the present situation is the fact that confidence is again being shaken in the Government bank-notes. Many shops will not accept notes, and to-day exchangers are asking 3 per cent. discount. For this distrust the Government is in no small measure itself to blame. This morning I had a conversation with a European gentleman who had just come in from the city after an attempt to change several hundred dollars' worth of Government bills into silver. The notes were of three kinds, Ta Ching, Bank of Communication and Mint notes. Now all these are Government notes and guaranteed by the Government. The gentleman took all the notes to the Bank of Communications and asked for silver. The sheriff picked out the Communication notes, redeemed them and handed back this rest, saying that his bank would have no dealing with the other notes. The other banks did the same, each bank looking upon its neighbour's issue with an air of the utmost suspicion. The gentleman told me that it was only because he was a foreigner (with, therefore, the power of his Consul behind him) that he received the money with so little trouble. Natives in the banks on the same errand as that on which he himself had come were being treated with scant courtesy. Now this kind of thing evidently does not tend to induce confidence in the public mind, and the confidence of the public is above all other things what the Government needs at the present moment.

These factors, the lack of adequate military defence, the tacit sympathy of the people with the rebel cause, and the want of confidence in Government paper, may not be separate of great or serious importance, but taken together they denote plainly a state of affairs needing the utmost tact and diplomacy to manage if the Government is to weather the impending storm and come out any better than a wreck.

## THE "SHINYO MARU"

The magnificent new Toyo Kisen Kaisha liner, *Shinyo Maru*, running between Hongkong and San Francisco, is now in port, having returned from her first trip across the Pacific. She is a sister ship of the *Tenyo Maru* and *Chiyoko Maru*, but her internal designs and fittings include many improvements on the arrangements in the other ships. The limit of luxury has surely been reached in this vessel. The principal music saloon is upholstered in expensive silk embroideries, and the decoration in all the saloons is most artistic. In the design of the ship the most careful attention has been paid to the comfort and convenience of the passengers. No description of the ship can convey to the reader an adequate idea of its luxurious accommodation, but we should not omit to mention that among its distinguishing features is a palm garden and deck specially for dancing. Mr. Matsuda, the Company's agent in Hongkong, is issuing invitations to a large number of residents to inspect the ship to-morrow. Captain H. Smith is in command of the steamer, and those who know him will not need to be told that he is the most genial of hosts.

## BREACH OF THE OPIUM ORDINANCE.

MESSRS. A. S. WATSON &amp; CO. PROSECUTED.

MORPHINE IN COUGH LOZENGES.

At the Magistracy yesterday, Mr. J. A. Tarrant, secretary of Messrs. A. S. Watson & Company, Limited, was summoned for importing morphine contrary to the Opium Ordinance, and secondly, for not having a certain case labelled morphine and poison. Mr. P. M. Hodgson, Assistant Crown Solicitor, appeared in support of the summonses, while Mr. R. O. Hutcheson, Superintendent of Imports and Exports, was also present. Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. J. Scott Harston, appeared for the defence.

His Worship (Mr. Hazeland) having read the summons to Mr. Tarrant, Mr. Potter said that he appeared for the defendant, and was prepared to plead guilty to a technical breach of the Ordinance on both charges.

His Worship—It must be unconditional. Mr. Potter—Yes. I reserve my right to address you after my friend has dealt with the case. Mr. Hodgson said the charges though brought against Mr. Tarrant were against Messrs. A. S. Watson & Company. The first one was unlawfully importing into the Colony on the 30th August, 1911, morphine not being marked with the word "poison."

His Worship—You say these offences are under the Opium Ordinance. Is it not under the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance?

Mr. Hodgson—It is in the conditions of the Opium Ordinance. Proceeding, he referred his Worship to the Opium Ordinance, No. 23 of 1909, and to the conditions set forth in the regulations. In the conditions it was stated that the licensee should not import into the Colony any morphine unless it was legibly described and marked by the word "poison" and the name or names of the substances contained therein. As his friend had pleaded guilty on behalf of his client—

His Worship—They are practically one offence?

Mr. Hodgson—They are two breaches of the conditions. On the 30th August Watson & Company landed at Kowloon a case which appeared on the ship's manifest as containing opium. The case remained in the godown four or five days and the revenue officer in charge upon instructions sent a message to Watson & Company to come and open the case. Defendants sent over Mr. Nobbs, the manager of their warehouse, who opened the case and found that it contained cough lozenges. Mr. Brett, the revenue officer, asked to be allowed to take some for analysis, which was agreed to. The case was not labelled "poison." After this inspection by the revenue officer the defendants took steps to make a declaration of the contents of the case. The general manager admitted that the case contained morphine in lozenges weighing 224 lbs., in all 358,400 lozenges, each lozenge containing one-twelfth grain of morphine. Altogether that made 4 lbs. 4½ ozs. A letter was written by the general manager on the 6th September to the Principal Civil Medical Officer admitting that they had already in their possession 2 lbs. of morphine, thus making the amount 1½ lbs. in excess of the amount permitted under the Ordinance. The two breaches of the Ordinance were, first, landing in the Colony a case containing morphine without being marked "poison," and the other having in their possession more than 5 lbs. of morphine without permission of the Principal Civil Medical Officer of Health. I will leave the matter to your Worship.

His Worship—They are really lozenges?

Mr. Hodgson—Yes.

His Worship—Does the prosecution regard it as a serious offence?

Mr. Hodgson—I am instructed that it is so. My friend will address you. I leave the case to your Worship.

His Worship—There is no question that these are cough lozenges?

Mr. Hodgson—They are marked cough lozenges.

His Worship—There is no question of any fraud intended in the importation?

Mr. Hodgson—The question of fraud or *mala fides* is not for me to deal with under the Ordinance. It is entirely a question for your Worship upon the facts, and the penalty will be adjusted accordingly.

His Worship—No, no. It is a question whether there is any fraud.

Mr. Potter—You may take it that it was an ordinary cough lozenge.

Mr. Hodgson—These lozenges handed up are similar.

Mr. Potter—The name of Mr. Tarrant appears on the summons, but the real defendants are Watson & Company. I had thought that my friend would have withdrawn any suggestion of *mala fides* on the part of Watson & Company, and I am surprised to hear it stated in Court that he would not withdraw it, but that he would leave it to your Worship to say whether the intention of Messrs. Watson & Company in this case was to bring into the Colony something which they were not entitled to do, knowing that it was unlawful. When I deal with the facts I hope to satisfy your Worship beyond all doubt that any suggestion of *mala fides* cannot possibly be made against Watson & Company. It is not necessary for me to remind you that Messrs. Watson & Company are one of the oldest established firms in this Colony, having commenced business in 1844, and for a period of seventy years they have so conducted their business as to gain for themselves a reputation not only here but throughout the Far East second to none. Furthermore, it is not necessary for me to remind you that Watson & Company carry on a very extensive business

in this Colony, that they employ a large number of persons, that they pay large sums, and last but not least that they pay to the Government of Hongkong in the shape of ground rent, rates and taxes, licences and duty, the no inconsiderable sum of \$30,000 a year. I think I am only stating a truism when I say that the welfare of this Colony is dependent upon the welfare of firms of which Messrs. Watson & Company is a type, and that being so, I think Watson's and such firms are entitled to expect reasonable protection from the Government of Hongkong. I will show your Worship by reference to the words of this Ordinance that so far from getting reasonable protection from the Government they are unduly harassed in a manner which I submit is unjust and inequitable.

His Worship—Can we discuss that? The legislature has passed these things.

Mr. Potter—I shall not exceed my duty. This prosecution is brought under section 51 of this Ordinance, and if you turn to it you will find that a person is guilty of importing morphine into this Colony if he has first of all obtained a licence for which he has to pay \$25. But he has got to do something else. He has got to pay a royalty of \$10 for every ton of morphine which he imports into the Colony. To whom has he got to pay it? Not to the Hongkong Government in aid of the revenue, but to the Opium Farmer. Every local chemist is fined to the extent of \$10 on every ton of morphine, not one cent of which goes to the Hongkong Government, but to the Opium Farmer. The reason for such legislation I cannot fathom. But, that is not all. Under this Ordinance certain regulations have been passed. They are incorporated in the Ordinance, and by these regulations a large number of the products of firms carrying on business abroad are free from that royalty which is imposed by section 51, so that the local chemist in addition to having to pay a royalty to the Opium Farmer and to pay a licence duty to the Opium Farmer are faced with the fact that foreign competitors are entitled to send into this Colony certain preparations free from that duty which the local chemist has to pay. I have turned up the regulations, and I have counted the number of local preparations which have been exempted, and I think I am right in saying that about 23 local preparations have been exempted as against 65 or 70 preparations of foreign manufacture. So that to say the least, the position of the local chemist seems to be hard. Under sub-section 5 a breach of the conditions of the licence is made an offence whether or not the defendant has been guilty of intent to defraud. The mere omission or neglect to comply with any condition printed in that licence renders the licensee liable to a fine ranging from \$1 to \$500 or three months' imprisonment if your Worship chooses to give it. That brings me to the charges themselves. My friend has not attempted to withdraw any imputation against Watson & Company. I need hardly say that if Watson & Company were summoned in respect of such a charge as this, and it went forth to the public, the only conclusion which they would draw was that Watson & Company had endeavoured to swindle somebody, probably the Opium Farmer, out of something which they ought to get and which they would have got if that box had been marked "poison." The position created by the Government is extraordinary.

His Worship—Don't say Government. Call it legislature.

Mr. Potter—Very well. The position created by the legislature is extraordinary. I know your Worship has no power to alter the Ordinance.

His Worship—How can we discuss it?

Mr. Potter—It is connected with these charges. They are all under this section. The position created by the legislature under this section is that the local chemist is squeezed in two directions—first of all by the duty which has to go to the Opium Farmer, and secondly by the discrimination exercised by the legislature in favour of the preparations of foreign manufacture. Now I think I have shown quite clearly that under this sub-section the defendant in this case, who are Hongkong chemists, get no protection at all. Chemists have to obtain a licence to import morphine, and the licence may be revoked by the Governor-in-Council without any cause being shown. What were the facts? The box was landed, and Inspector Brett telephoned to Messrs. Watson notifying them that there was a box marked confectionery and asking that somebody should come round to deal with it. On receipt of that message Mr. Nobbs went over. Mr. Brett asked him what were the contents, to which Mr. Nobbs replied that he did not know. This box was opened, and it was found to contain cough lozenges. Mr. Nobbs calculated the amount of morphine which these lozenges contained and promptly declared it. The charge is that the box did not bear the word "poison," and if my friend suggests that there was an absence of good faith on the part of Watson & Company, why did he not have the prosecution brought under section 90 of this Ordinance, which says that anyone who attempts to commit an offence under the Ordinance is guilty of a breach of the Ordinance? It is quite clear we could have been charged under this section. But surely your Worship does not think that the mere fact of having the box without the word "poison" labelled on it is a sign of want of good faith? The only point on which the Crown could have suggested that we acted improperly was in not declaring the contents of that box. As a matter of fact we did declare it the moment we knew of it. I submit, therefore, that my friend ought to have frankly stated in this Court that there was no suggestion that the defendant in this case acted *mala fides*. I submit that the smallest fine that your Worship can impose is sufficient in the circumstances. Any home manufacturer who

sends us these lozenges and fails to put the word "poison" on the box renders us liable to a penalty under this Ordinance. That shows how hardly the section bears upon local chemists, and such being the case I submit that it would not be just to the defendant in the absence of any proof of want of good faith to impose anything but the smallest penalty. We are absolutely in the hands of the manufacturer. If he chooses to be careless and send out a consignment not properly marked then we are liable. Perhaps the legislature did not appreciate the hardship created by that section. Perhaps it will make such modifications as will get over this difficulty, but at present there is the difficulty. On the second charge of being in possession of more than 5 lbs. of morphine without the permission of the Principal Civil Medical Officer, the facts were that on a certain date the Medical Officer asked to look at our books and found that they showed that we had in fact in our possession at that time a 5½ lb. lot of opium just arrived and a 1½ lb. lot remaining from a previous consignment. There was no suggestion of want of good faith in this case. Everything was entered in the books. The case for the Crown was completed when Dr. Atkinson had inspected the books. In the case of a firm like Watson's it is difficult to reckon exactly how long a quantity of morphine will last, and it is inevitable that having ordered one lot of 5½ lbs. that some of the previous lot is still in hand. If we had written to Dr. Atkinson for permission to keep this extra quantity we could have had it at once, but we forgot or neglected to do so. Surely that does not amount to more than a sin of omission. Surely it cannot be said that it shows a want of good faith on our part. It must have been apparent to the officer responsible that Watson's had just imported a 5½ lb. lot of morphine which would in addition to the remnants of the previous lot give an excessive amount. In conclusion I submit that the ends of justice would be met by inflicting merely a nominal penalty. It is clear we are the victims of circumstances.

His Worship said he was satisfied that there was a total absence of *mala fides* and decided to regard the offences as technical breaches of the Ordinance. He imposed a fine of \$5 in respect of each offence.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

## THE TEW-CHOW FLOODS.

Sir, I send you herewith for your kind publication a letter received by the Rev. George H. Waters, member of Committee of the Tew-Chow Floods Relief Fund, from the Rev. Ben L. Baker, both of the American Baptist Mission.

Mr. Sim Kyo Pang, one of the co-treasurers, has received advice from the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Hongkong, that our Relief Fund has at its credit the sum of \$1,464.48, being \$257.59, the amount of subscriptions forwarded by Mr. Tan Poon Guan of Malacca from sympathisers there, and \$12,689, collected by the Hon. Seah Leang Seah of Singapore from the teachers and students of the Anglo-Chinese School there. In addition to these two sums, there are 25 cases of condensed milk presented by the Nestlé and Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Company as a contribution to the Fund. But the present amount is not enough to meet the most pressing wants of the starving people.

Hoping that further subscriptions will soon be forthcoming, the Committee are arranging to give what help they can at once, and will spare no pains to work in the interest of the sufferers.—Yours faithfully,

LOW CHENG KOON,

The Tew-Chow Floods Relief Fund, Swatow.

(Enclosure.)

Chaochow, October 10th.

Dear Mr. Waters,—In addition to several trips made to different places to give relief to the flood sufferers, I have made a special trip, as I said I hoped to make, just to ascertain what is the actual condition. The south-west part of our plain, that around Am Poo, I did not visit, as it is more easily reached from Swatow. I went down the east branch of our river and came back by the middle branch. It is difficult to tell just how badly the people are in need. The following will help you to know something of the actual condition.

A most significant item is the breaks in the dykes themselves, since they tell a tale of what happened, and also foretell what may be expected until they are repaired. We counted at least sixty between here and Tang Leng on both rivers. Some are only several tens of feet long and some are only partial breaks, that is, the earth is not torn away down to the level of the fields. But not to mention these, though the worst of them are quite serious, there are about eighteen large ones, ranging from four hundred to fifteen hundred feet in length. Most of these are torn out even below the field levels and thus expose the whole section to flooding every time the river rises appreciably.

The break just above the city at Tang Chin is one of the worst. Several villages were completely destroyed and a large portion of the plain laid waste. Not only were crops destroyed, but fields were covered with sand, and orchards ruined. Here, as elsewhere, even where fruit trees were not killed, the water, twelve or more feet deep, has destroyed much of this year's crop of fruit. A sand dam was built around this break at Tang Chin, but it was washed away by the rise attending the typhoon, and the plain was flooded again. The same thing happened at other places I visited yesterday. At Khoi Khan are four large breaks, one right in front of the village. Considerable damage was done here. From the

four breaks flowed four streams that verily ploughed their way through the plain leaving destruction in their train. In places they cut channels six feet deep and a hundred yards wide right through magnificent banana fields. A large break above Kham E destroyed the crops of that plain and keeps a large part of it under water. In one village near Kham E over a hundred houses were torn down by the water. We gave out rice there yesterday, and I am sure many of the people will suffer badly unless they are helped more. At Khoi Sai is another large break. The crops of that rich plain were destroyed the first time. Have not been there since the typhoon. The plain was again flooded, I am sure. Tang Leng suffered most in loss of property, a hundred or more houses and shops being torn down. This side of Tang Leng, on the middle river, the breaks are many and bad. At Ka Bae three let the water in on the plain, while several more let it out. At high water that plain would be a big lake with several streams flowing through. Here the sand is especially bad in the fields, while the villages, we were told, have lost many houses. At Kun Kha is the 1,500-foot break, while above the place there are 20 more smaller ones within a distance of half a mile. At Kip Tui is another large one. This crosses the large plain on the east; and still another two miles below the city on the middle river let the waters of destruction in on at that region between the two rivers at one of its highest points. The loss of crops on all these plains was very heavy, much even of the fall sugar-cane being killed.

These are the worst breaks. I hardly know how to estimate the amount of damage. For people who live so nearly from hand to mouth I should think there would be a terrible amount of suffering: one crop was entirely lost on most of the plain I visited, some villages were wholly destroyed, and houses have fallen. Orchards have been destroyed in some places and injured in others. The whole flooded area lies exposed to danger, and in many places the fields are useless for cultivation until the sand is removed. It is a dismal sight to say the least of it.

When it comes to dealing with the people themselves it is not any easier to ascertain real conditions. That there is need I know, for I can see it. Just how distressing that need is it is hard to say. I was told that those who were suffering most would not be eager to show their distress, and I find the statement largely true. I have been on several relief trips and I have not seen many get help that I thought did not need it. There is no question about there being need. Just how much is being done by the natives to help through their own institutions I cannot learn definitely. Much I am sure. But there is still need. We need funds now. In my judgment, though, this should be very carefully administered so as to avoid keeping the people from doing all they can to help themselves. We have heard about all that has come to us, with only about \$61 left at this time. What we do with our little funds is just to keep hunger from the door for a few days or so longer. This will have to be done for some time to come for many until crops can be secured on many of the fields. In places like Tang Chin, those who have lost houses and all need more help than just a day's food at a time. Many are finding a living, but a miserable living it is. We need badly a fund of several thousand dollars, to be administered to those who have lost all, administered on careful examination. I must say that I feel it is a mistake to just give out large amounts without any regard to making it help in a permanent way. Help to repair the dykes so the fields can be planted in safety is one of the worst needs. Outside help will be met with responses on the part of the people to furnish help in the way of labour, I am sure. Unless the dykes are repaired one real rainy season such as we had three years ago will go far towards reducing hundreds of the people to beggary. I know it is a question in the minds of some as to whether we have real need or not. Truly there is no such question. Several tens of thousands of dollars could be used well if used wisely. Personally I should not think well of indiscriminate giving, but careful giving can be made a great blessing to many who have suffered and are still in distress. I may say finally that we have not visited all the needy places to give help. Our funds have been too limited to get to more than a few places. We go down to the country about Kip Tui within a few days. But our funds are really limited. If it is possible to get us anything more in the meantime we shall be glad. \$60 worth of rice will not go far in that section. —Very sincerely yours,

BEN L. BAKER.

## GOLF.

The quarterly meeting of members of the Golf Club for the MacEwan Cup and other competitions, which were completed for 21st and 22nd October, resulted as follows:—  
B. H. Hallifax ... 85-13 = 72  
E. H. Ferguson ... 82-15 = 76  
K. M. Cumming ... 78-8 = 78  
A. Ritchie ... 86-8 = 78  
Lt. Col. Close ... 85-4 = 81  
A. C. E. Elborough ... 92-11 = 81  
A. R. Sutherland ... 93-12 = 81  
S. Moore ... 97-16 = 81  
F. Bevington ... 101-18 = 83  
P. H. Thomas ... 101-16 = 85  
J. H. Little ... 103-16 = 87  
E. O. Bird ... 103-16 = 87  
E. J. Fisher ... 103-12 = 91

## 40 Entries.

B. O. Hatchison ... 10-4 up  
E. R. Hallifax ... 12-4 up  
A. W. Walkinshaw ... 1-1  
G. S. Archbutt ... 5-1  
S. Moore ... 12-all square  
Lt. Col. Close ... 3-1 down  
A. C. E. Elborough ... 8-1  
F. Bevington ... 14-2  
P. H. Thomas ... 12-6  
J. H. Little ... 12-6  
E. J. Fisher ... 9-6

## 39 Entries.

B. O. Hatchison ... 1-4 up  
E. R. Hallifax ... 12-4 up  
A. W. Walkinshaw ... 1-1  
G. S. Archbutt ... 5-1  
Lt. Col. Close ... 3-1 down  
A. C. E. Elborough ... 8-1  
F. Bevington ... 14-2  
P. H. Thomas ... 12-6  
J. H. Little ... 12-6

## INTIMATIONS

## INTENSE PAIN FROM ECZEMA FOR 3 YEARS

Terrible Itching and Burning from Knee Down. Skin Very Swollen and Inflamed, Covered with Scales.

Tried All Kinds of Remedies to No Avail. "Cuticura" Cured Him.

"Previous to using Cuticura I suffered intense pain for three years from eczema on my leg, from the knee down. It began from a small spot the size of a penny and broke in a watery way over the ankle. It spread rapidly to the knee, the skin became inflamed and covered with a terrible itching and burning scurf. The leg became very swollen, with a terrible itching and burning sensation. In this way I suffered for the three years. I consulted several medical men. In fact I tried almost every kind of remedy, but all to no avail. My disease was as bad as was ever mentioned in one could mention, but all to no avail. My relief came from Cuticura. After a few applications I felt relief and I continued until cured. Now thanks to Cuticura, I can walk about with ease and comfort, the itching is gone and my leg is as normal as the Cuticura treatment to a friend who had suffered from eczema twenty-seven years. He has commenced the use of Cuticura and is quickly getting cured." (Signed) Richard Barrett, Mission to Seamen Institute, Ropars St. Newport, Scotland, Nov. 24, 1909.

Cuticura Remedies afford the most efficient treatment known for affections of the skin and scalp. Sold throughout the world. Depot: London, 27, Charterhouse St.; Paris, 10, Rue de la Harpe; and all other cities. B. T. Jones & Co., Sydney, India, B. K. Faint, Calcutta; S. S. A. F. Potter, Dacca; Cape Town, etc. U. S. A. Potter, Dacca & Co., Corp., New York, Boston. Send for free 32-page Cuticura Book on the speedy treatment of skin and scalp diseases.

Chas. J. Gaupp & Co.

Have Just Received a New

Selection of Goods from

MAPPIN & WEBB,

LONDON,

Comprising—

SILVER CUPS,

PRESENTATION PLATE,

TEA SERVICES,

&c., &c.

PRINCES PLATE,

TABLE WARE,

CUTLERY,

FISH KNIVES and FORKS,

DRESSING CASES with

SILVER FITTINGS,

LEATHER HAND BAGS,

and WALETTS

RAZORS.

1254

PINCE NEZ and SPECTACLES

Accurately Fitted to Each

Individual's Face.

Our Stock is Complete, Assortment

Varied, in all Metals.

Lenses Ground on the Premises.

From

LARK & Co. SCIENTIFIC OPTICIANS YORK BLOCK, CHATER RD. HONGKONG

1259



## NOTICE

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, etc., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, and special business and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.  
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P.O. Box 33. Telephone No. 12.  
Telegraphic Address: Press Office A.B.C.  
5th Ed. Lieber.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## PROPERTY IN SHANGHAI FOR SALE.

HOUSE, No. 186, NORTH Szechuen Road, containing 7 Large Rooms and 4 Bath Rooms, Lawn, Garden, Stabling for 4 Horses and Coach House for 3 Carriages and Servants' Quarters.  
The Area of the Land on which the House is erected is 3 m. 6 f. 5 in.  
For full particulars, apply to—  
C. MOONEY,  
Hongkong Hotel.  
Hongkong, 27th October, 1911. [1295]

## IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

## ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER OF the COMPANIES' ORDINANCE 1863 to 1893  
AND  
IN THE MATTER OF the KWONG HIP LUNG COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition has been presented to The Supreme Court of Hongkong by J. W. LEE-JONES of the Supreme Court of Hongkong, Barrister-at-Law, the Official Liquidator of the above-named Company, that a scheme of arrangement be set out in the said Petition and in two Agreements hereto annexed (a) an Agreement dated 23rd day of October, 1911, made between The Company and the said J. W. LEE-JONES of the first part the present shareholders in the said Company of the second part and HERBERT JOHNSON GEDGE of the third part (b) an Agreement made the 23rd day of October, 1911 made between The Company and the said J. W. LEE-JONES of the first part the said HERBERT JOHNSON GEDGE of the second part and the creditors of the Company of the third part, may be sanctioned by the said Court so as to be binding on all the creditors and contributors of the Company and on the said Official Liquidator.  
And that the said Petition has been directed to be heard before the said Court sitting in Chambers on SATURDAY, the 4th day of November, 1911, and that any of the said creditors or contributors desiring to oppose the making of an Order to confirm the said scheme of arrangement should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose and that a copy of the Petition and the said two Agreements will be furnished to any person entitled to the same by the undersigned on payment of the regular charge for the same.  
Dated this 25th day of October, 1911.  
JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,  
Solicitors for the Petitioner,  
Hongkong. [1296]

## FOR SHANGHAI.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship  
"ARCADIA,"  
Captain S. Barham, will leave for Shanghai TOMORROW, the 27th inst., at Daylight.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
E. A. HEWITT,  
Superintendent.  
Hongkong, 26th October, 1911. [1]



## AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR  
FIUME AND TRIESTE (Direct).  
Calling at SINGAPORE, PENANG, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.  
(Taking Cargo at through rates to BRAZIL, to SOUTH AFRICA, PERSIA, GULF, RED SEA, BLACK SEA, LEVANT, VENICE and ADRIATIC PORTS).  
THE Company's Steamship  
"CHINA,"  
Captain Parvish, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, 27th Nov., 2 P.M.  
This Steamer has capital accommodation for passengers, electric light and carries a doctor.  
For information as to Passage and Freight, apply to  
SANDER, WIELER & Co.,  
Agents,  
Princes' Buildings,  
Hongkong, 26th October, 1911. [3]

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE  
(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT MALAPPA COAST).  
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.  
FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK.  
S.S. "ERROLL." On or about 16th Nov.  
For Freight and further information, apply to  
DODWELL & Co., Ltd.,  
Agents,  
Hongkong, 25th October, 1911. [1297]

## WANTED.

FURNISHED ROOM with Board in Kowloon, for 1st November. State terms.  
123.  
Care of "Daily Press" Office,  
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1911. [1232]

SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING.  
PUPILS prepared for Theory, Intermediate and Advanced Certificate. "TOUCH SYSTEM" of Typewriting; rapid advancement.  
For terms, apply "TOUCH SYSTEM."  
Care of "Daily Press" Office,  
Hongkong, 24th October, 1911. [1238]

## INTIMATIONS

BOXING! BOXING!  
GREAT BOXING CONTEST,  
CITY HALL.

SATURDAY, 28TH OCTOBER, 1911.  
Commencing at 9 P.M. sharp.

## MAIN EVENT:

15 Rounds for a Prize of \$1,000.

JACK BLACKMORE

(Australia),

and

DICK HANNAFORD

(Ex-Heavy Weight Champion of the Navy).

FOUR PRELIMINARIES.

Prizes:—Ring Side, \$5, \$3 and \$2.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform \$1 to the \$2.

Seats only.

Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

Late Cars.

Hongkong, 25th October, 1911. [1292]

MINISTERING CHILDREN'S LEAGUE  
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF  
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR  
AND LUGARD.

A BAZAAR and FANCY FETE will be held (by kind permission of Commandant and Officers Hongkong Volunteer Corps) on the Volunteer Parade Ground, on TUESDAY, October 31st, from 2.30 to 7 P.M.

MANY NOVELTIES, SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

3.45 P.M.—Children's Variety Entertainment.

5.30 P.M.—Auction.

6.15 P.M.—Variety Entertainment.

If wet the Bazaar will be held in the Volunteer Headquarters.

Proceeds to be divided amongst various local charities for children and the Hongkong Cot in the M.C.L. Home at Otterhaw, Surrey.

NO CHITS TAKEN.

Hongkong, 19th October, 1911. [1280]

## NOTICE

THE Partnership hitherto existing between T. us, the Undersigned, as Solicitors under the name of D'ALMADA & SMITH, has been dissolved as from this Date.

Mr. F. X. D'ALMADA & CASTRO will from this Date carry on Business at 33, Queen's Road Central, and Mr. CROWTHER SMITH at Old Treasury Buildings, Fadder Street.

F. X. D'ALMADA & CASTRO.

CROWTHER SMITH.

Dated the 25th October, 1911. [1291]

## FOR SALE

YACHT "CASTLE PEAK," sails, anchors, accessories. On View C. Y. C. anchorage.

For particulars apply,

Mr. OTTO KONG SING,

Solicitor,

12, Queen's Road Central,

Hongkong, 16th October, 1911. [1246]

## FOR SALE.

At a Moderate Price, 40 ACRES of LAND in the Colony, suitable for Chicken Farming or Raising Pigs or Cattle.

Apply to—

W. V.

Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 12th August, 1911. [1022]

## FOR SALE.

BERRINGTON, 7-Roomed House, Peel Road, beautiful situation.

For Terms, apply to

C. SCHÖTER,

Care of Messrs. GARRICK, BURNER & Co.,

King's Buildings, Hill Rd.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1911. [923]

## BROWN, JONES &amp; Co.

ITALIAN MARBLE FIGURES, CROSSES and HEADSTONES, BLACK, RED and GREY GRANITE MEMORIALS in Stock.

WRATHS with Glass Shades from 44 up.

BROWN, JONES & Co.,

41, Morrison Hill Road.

Telephone 423.

Hongkong, 18th October, 1911. [776]

## AUSTRALIAN BUTTER.

There is

Nothing better than the best.

We keep it.

Do you want it?

FOUR BRANDS!

FOUR PRICES!

Fresh, Sweet, Firm and sold as ice.

THE

DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

[36]

ON SALE

AT THE

HONGKONG DAILY PRESS

OFFICE.

NEW AND UP-TO-DATE

PLANS OF THE SI-KIANG

OR

WEST RIVER.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

Giving all the Important Towns en route from CANTON to WUCHOW.

Hongkong, 7th October, 1911. [1072]

A LING & CO.,

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO-GOODS

STORE.

Photographic Goods of every Description in Stock.

Developing and Printing Undertaken

Hongkong, 31st July, 1907. [1271]

## INTIMATION

## LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; CO.,

(TELEPHONE 97.)

SPORTS SEASON  
1911 - 1912

## FOOTBALLS, ASSOCIATION AND RUGBY.

THE GENUINE "McGREGOR" \$10.50 each.  
as used in International Matches.

OTHER MAKES FROM \$6.00 each.

CRICKET BATS FROM \$6.00 each.

STUART SURRIDGES  
PATENT "RAPID DRIVER" \$16.00 each.

DUKE'S and BUSSEY'S  
CRICKET BALLS \$1.00 to \$5.50 each.

LEG GUARDS. BATting GLOVES.  
\$5.00 \$6.00 per pair. \$5.00 to \$8.00 per pair.

HOCKEY STICKS FROM \$3.50 each.

SPECIAL "CLUB-MATCH" STICK \$3.75 each.

HOCKEY BALLS, SHIN GUARDS,  
\$1.00 to \$3.50. \$3.00 per pair.

KNEECAPS, ANKLE BANDAGES, ETC.

GOLF CLUBS, BALLS AND CADDY BAGS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

[1088]

## DENTISTRY

DR. M. H. CHAUN,  
DENTAL SURGEON,  
33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.  
1ST FLOOR, ROOMS 2 and 3. From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.  
Telephone 126.  
Hongkong, 27th January, 1910. [1163]

SUN TING  
SURGEON DENTIST,  
No. 10, D'AGUIAR STREET.  
TERMS VERY MODERATE.  
Consultation Free.  
Hongkong, 31st September, 1905. [1171]

STOCKTAKING SALE.  
(FOR 15 DAYS ONLY.)

SILK FANCY GOODS

of all kinds

At Extremely Low Prices.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

D. CHELLARAM,

56, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 2nd October, 1911. [1217]

GRACA & CO.

Pedder St. (Hongkong Hotel Building),

Dealers in

POSTAGE STAMPS, VIEW POST

CARDS, FLOWER SEEDS,

CIGARS, BOOKS, &c.

Just Received a Fine Selection of

FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS.

Also for Sale

A few rare Macao provisional Stamps of

1 cent POSTAL, 2 cent and 5 cent

surcharge Cut Stamps.

Inspection Invited. [1221]

## JUST UNPACKED!

BEST AND MOST RELIABLE

ARTICLE

"CAREICKOO,"

SOAP SHUNK

FOR

Shirts, Pyjamas and Blouses;

ALSO

Silk and Woolen Flannels.

HOOSAIN-ALI & Co.,

No. 14, Queen's Road Central,

Hongkong, 7th October, 1911. [1072]

A LING & CO.,

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO-GOODS

STORE.

Photographic Goods of every Description in Stock.

Developing and Printing Undertaken

Hongkong, 31st July, 1907. [1271]

## BANKS

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA  
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853  
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$1,200,000

RESERVE FUND \$1,825,000

RESERVE LIABILITIES OF PROPRIETORS \$1,200,000

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 4 per cent

" " for 6 " 3 " "

" " for 3 " 2 " "

WM. DICKSON,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1911. [148]

## HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balance \$100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

N. J. STABB,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 24th January, 1911. [12]

NEDERLANDSCH-INDISCHE  
HANDELSBANK.

(NEDERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK).

ESTABLISHED 1863.

Authorized Capital Fl. 15,000,000 (\$1,250,000)

Paid up Capital Fl. 12,401,000 (\$1,033,421)

Reserve Fund Fl. 3,222,157.01 (\$271,013)

HEAD OFFICE: AMSTERDAM.

HEAD AGENCY: BATAVIA.

LONDON BANKERS

THE WILLIAMS DRAGON BANK,  
SWISS BANKING.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS all over the World.

THE BANK transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, receives money in Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—

12 months 4 per cent.

6 do. 3 1/2 do.

3 do. 3 do.

C. WOLDRINGH, Manager.

No. 8, Des Vaux Road Central.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1905. [24]

## THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER).

Capital Yen 10,000,000

Capital Subscribed (paid up) Yen 6,250,000

Reserve Fund Yen 2,620,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Amoy Swatow Tainan

Anping Kobo Tamsui

Canton Nagasaki Tokyo

Foochow Osaka Yokohama

Keelung Shanghai

HONGKONG OFFICE:

3, Des Vaux Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Deposits received on terms which may be had on application.

K. TSUDZURAHARA, Manager.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1911. [659]

## INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP Gold \$3,250,000

RESERVE FUND Gold \$3,250,000

Gold \$6,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: 60 Wall Street, New York.

LONDON OFFICE: 36 Bishopsgate.

LONDON BANKERS:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LTD.

THE CAPITAL & COUNTRIES BANK, LIMITED.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS

ALL OVER THE WORLD.



















# PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL

## STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI	ARCADIA Capt. S. Barham	Daylight, 27th Oct.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	DEVAN/2 Capt. W. R. Hickey	Noon, 23rd Oct.	See Special Advertisement
LONDON and ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PE- NANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	SUMATRA Capt. W. R. Le Mare, R.N.R.	About 1st Nov.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA	PALAWAN Capt. C. R. Longden, R.N.R.	About 3rd Nov.	Freight and Passage.

For Further Particulars apply to

E. A. HEWETT,  
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 24th October, 1911.

# CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

## SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SWATOW, AMOY & SHANGHAI	"HANGCHOW"	On 26th Oct., Noon.
SHANGHAI, AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SUNGKIANG"	On 26th Oct., Noon.
SHANGHAI	"CHINHUA"	On 26th Oct., 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"ANHUI"	On 28th Oct., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"TAMING"	On 31st Oct., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHINMAN"	On 2nd Nov., 4 P.M.
WEIHAIWEI and TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 4th Nov., 4 P.M.
MANILA, ILOILO and CEBU	"TEAN"	On 5th Nov., 4 P.M.
DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, TWICE WEEKLY.	S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"	

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A daily qualified Surgeon is carried. REDUCED FARES, Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmania Ports.

MANILA LINE—TWIN SCREW STEAMERS "TEAN" and "TAMING". Saloon accommodation Ample; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft. Saloon accommodation of S.S. "KAIFONG" is situated on Deck, aft.

SHANGHAI LINE—FAST SCHEDULE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS "ANHUI", "CHINMAN", "CHINHUA" and "LINAN" with excellent accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

ND—Passengers must embark before mid-night on SATURDAY, for the SUNDAY Morning sailings. A Co.'s launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every SATURDAY Night.

These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of the transhipment at Woosung.

REDUCED FARES—SINGLE \$45.....RETURN \$75.

For Freight or Passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

Hongkong, 25th October, 1911.

# INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LD.

## PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"LOKSANG"	Friday, 27th Oct., D'light.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"KUMSANG"	Friday, 27th Oct., Noon.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Saturday, 28th Oct., 2 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHONGSANG"	Thursday, 2nd Nov., Noon.
SANDAKAN	"CHONGSANG"	Thursday, 2nd Nov., Noon.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Saturday, 4th Nov., Noon.

## RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN, (OCCUPYING 24 DAYS).

The Steamers "KITTSANG", "NAMASANG" and "FOONGSANG" leave about every 3 weeks Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Japan Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A daily qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yagata, Tsingtau, Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Peninsular & Newchwang.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kuda, Lahad, Datu, Simporna, Tawao, Sukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Exch. 4.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD., GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1911.

# DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

## HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS

HIGHEST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

## FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

STEAMSHIPS	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
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"HAIYANG" ... Capt. J. W. Evans ... FRIDAY, 27th Oct., at 11 A.M.

"HAIYAN" ... Capt. J. S. Bosch ... TUESDAY, 31st Oct., at 11 A.M.

"HAICHONG" ... Capt. W. C. Passmore ... FRIDAY, 3rd Nov., at 11 A.M.

Steamers will arrive at and Depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to— DOUGLAS, LA PRAT & Co., GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 25th October, 1911.

# HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE

## IN CONJUNCTION WITH

### DEUTSCHE DAMPSCHIFFFAHRTS GESELLSCHAFT "HANSA."

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES, via STRAITS and COLOMBO.

to MARSEILLES, HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG and to NEW YORK.

TAKING Cargo at Through Rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean Ports, Black Baltic Sea and Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

## NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

### OUTWARD.

For SHANGHAI, MOJI and YOKOHAMA:

S.S. SLAVONIA ... 3rd Nov.

S.S. SCANDIA ... 16th Nov.

S.S. SPEZIA ... 2nd Dec.

S.S. SFGOVIA ... 14th Dec.

S.S. SILERIA ... 27th Dec.

S.S. AMBRIA ... 10th Jan.

S.S. GOLDENFELS ... 24th Jan.

### HOMeward.

For HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG:

S.S. SENEGAMBIA ... 28th Oct.

For HAVRE & HAMBURG:

S.S. HAYERN ... 8th Nov.

For ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP:

S.S. SACHSEN ... 11th Nov.

For HAVRE & HAMBURG:

S.S. ACADIA ... 16th Nov.

For HAVRE & HAMBURG:

S.S. FREIENFELS ... 21st Nov.

For ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG:

# TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

## IMPERIAL JAPANESE TRANS-PACIFIC MAIL LINES.

### SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

Connecting with the WESTERN PACIFIC RAILWAY at SAN FRANCISCO to all Points in the UNITED STATES and CANADA and with TRANS-ATLANTIC LINES for EUROPE.

### PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

STEAMER	TONS	CAPTAIN	DATE OF SAILING.
SHINTO MARU	21,000	H. S. Smith	FRIDAY, 3rd Nov., at Noon.
CHIYO MARU	21,000	W. W. Greene	FRIDAY, 1st Dec., at Noon.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	A. G. Stevens	FRIDAY, 22nd Dec., at Noon.
TENYO MARU	21,000	E. Bent	FRIDAY, 29th Dec., at Noon.

All Steamers are equipped with the Japanese Government Wireless Telegraph and Post Office.

THE new Triple Screw Steamer "SHINTO MARU" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on FRIDAY, 3rd November, at Noon.

### INTERMEDIATE SERVICE.

THE Twin Screw S.S. "NIPPON MARU" 11,000 tons, Captain A. G. Stevens, will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on FRIDAY, the 22nd December, at Noon.

### SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

In Connection with the NATIONAL RAILWAYS OF MEXICO at MANZANILLO and the TEHUANTEPEC NATIONAL RAILWAY at SALINA CRUZ. The Only Regular Direct Service to MEXICAN, CHILIAN and PERUVIAN PORTS.

### PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION):

STEAMER	TONS	DATE OF SAILING.
HONGKONG MARU	11,000	WEDNESDAY, 13th December, at Noon.
KIYO MARU	17,500	TUESDAY, 18th Feb., at Noon, 1912.
BUYO MARU	10,500	TUESDAY, 9th April, at Noon.

THE Steamer "HONGKONG MARU" will be despatched hence for MEXICAN, PERUVIAN and CHILEAN PORTS via MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on WEDNESDAY, 13th December, at Noon.

### FARES FROM HONGKONG:

To LONDON	£71-10-0
To VALPARAISO	£57-0-0
To HONOLULU	£23-0-0
To SAN FRANCISCO	£25-0-0
To CHICAGO	£36-10-0
To NEW YORK	£40-0-0
To LONDON via NEW YORK	£45-0-0

Single and Round Trip to all points are interchangeable and good for return by Intermediate Steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

SPECIAL RATES (First Class only) are granted to principal points in the United States, Canada and Europe, on terms which may be obtained from the undersigned.

These magnificent steamers are most up-to-date and luxurious in every way. Excellent cuisine and accommodation.

"TENYO MARU", "CHIYO MARU" and "SHINTO MARU" are fitted with Turbine Engines and Triple Screw. Record Speed 21½ knots.

Through Bills of Lading issued to North, Central and South American Ports. For Further Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to

K. MATSUDA, AGENT, King's Building (Opposite Blake Pier).

# OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

## REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. (Subject to Alteration.)

### TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Connecting at TACOMA with THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE and PUGET SOUND RAILWAY AND THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE and ST. PAUL RAILWAY (The only direct train service, without transshipment, also shortest and fastest route, from the Pacific Coast to Chicago). Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

FOR	STEAMERS	TONS (Gross reg.)	LEAVES.
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VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA

"TACOMA MARU" 6,178 WED'Y, 1st Nov., at 11 A.M.

"SEATTLE MARU" 6,182 WED'Y, 29th Nov., at 11 A.M.

VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA

"PANAMA MARU" 6,059 TUESDAY, 14th Nov., at 11 A.M.

The Co.'s Newly Built Steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation forstowage Passengers, situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin Passengers carried at low Rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given toward Express connection.

### HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE

FOR	STEAMERS	LEAVES.
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TAMSAI VIA SWATOW and AMOY "DAIJIN MARU" SUNDAY, 29th Oct. at 10 A.M.

ANPING VIA SWATOW and AMOY "SOSHU MARU" WEDNESDAY, 1st Nov., at 10 A.M.

For information of Freight, Passage, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office, at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings

S. HIROI, MANAGER

# EST ASIATIQUE FRANCAIS

## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, AGENTS.

### MAIL SERVICE TO AND FROM TONKIN

in 53 hours.

S.S. "SI-KIANG" Capt. E. de Catalano.

(1ST AND 2ND CLASSES) will leave Hongkong for KWANG CHOW WANG and HAIPHONG.

# PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL

## STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

### HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1912.

#### PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS

## MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, BRINDISI, &C. THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

STEAMERS	Leave	Connecting Steamers	Due	Due		
to	HONGKONG	from COLOMBO to	MARSEILLES	PLYMOUTH		
COLOMBO		MARSEILLES & LONDON	(Brindisi 2 days earlier)	(London 1 day later)		
Steamer	Tons	1 P.M. SATURDAY	Steamer	Tons	SATURDAY	FRIDAY
ASSAYE .....	7500	February 3	MANTUA .....	11000	March 2	March 8
HIMALAYA .....	7000	February 17	MACEDONIA .....	10500	March 16	March 22
DELHI .....	8000	March 2	MOBEA .....	11000	March 30	April 5
INDIA .....	8000	March 16	Through Steamer		April 13	April 19
DEVANHA .....	8000	March 30	MOLDAVIA .....	11000	April 27	May 3
DELTA .....	8000	April 13	MALUJA .....	12500	May 11	May 17
ASSAYE .....	7500	April 27	MONGOLIA .....	10000	May 25	May 31
DELHI .....	8000	May 11	MALWA .....	11000	June 8	June 14

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, with exception of S.S. "INDIA" and those for BRINDISI transfer also to the Express Mail Steamer at PORT SAID. Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

FARES TO LONDON:  
1st SALOON £71.10 SINGLE £106.14 RETURN.  
2nd " £48.8 " £72.12

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSHIPMENT) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE FOR LONDON

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES. Proposed Sailings:

		Leave HONGKONG	Due LONDON
		at out	about
Steamers	Tonnage		
NYANZA	7000	February 7	March 22
NILE	7000	March 3	April 17
NUBIA	6000	March 6	April 19
SUMATRA	5000	April 3	May 17
NAMUR	7001	April 17	May 31
PALAWAN	5000	May 1	June 14
BORNEO	5000	May 15	June 29
SYRIA	7000	May 29	July 13
NORE	7000	June 12	July 27
	7000	June 26	August 10

These Steamers call also at SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, and at MARSEILLES

FARES TO LONDON:  
1st SALOON £53.0 SINGLE £82.10 RETURN.  
2nd " £38.10 " £57.4

For further Particulars, apply to— E. A. HEWETT, SUPERINTENDENT.

# NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

## (THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

### PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG— SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS	STEAMERS	TONS	SAILING DATES
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MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID

KAGA MARU Capt. M. Hozino, 7,000 WED'Y, 8th Nov., at Daylight.

ATSUTA MARU Capt. Wm. Thompson, 9,000 WED'Y, 22nd Nov., at Daylight.

HITACHI MARU Capt. T. Yamawaki, 7,000 WED'Y, 6th Dec., at Daylight.

VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE KAMAKURA MARU Capt. B. Kon, 7,000 SATURDAY, 4th Nov., from Kobe

VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, and YOKOHAMA

AWA MARU Capt. Inazawa, 7,000 TUESDAY, 7th Nov., at Noon.

INABA MARU Capt. S. Tomianga, 7,000 TUESDAY, 5th Dec., at Noon.

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE

KUMANO MARU Capt. M. Winckler, 7,000 FRIDAY, 27th Oct., at Noon.

YAWATA MARU Capt. T. Sakino, 5,000 FRIDAY, 24th Nov., at Noon.

SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE CHYLON MARU Capt. Tezawa, 6,000 TUESDAY, 8th November.

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA NIKKO MARU Capt. M. Yagi, 6,000 WED'Y, 22nd Nov., at Noon.

KOBE and YOKOHAMA HITACHI MARU Capt. T. Yamawaki, 7,000 THURSDAY, 26th Oct., at 11 A.M.

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, WAKASA MARU Capt. N. Nielsen, 7,000 WED'Y, 31st October.

Fitted with New System of Wireless Telegraphy. Carries Deck Passengers. Cargo only.

## NEW LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN KOBE & CALCUTTA.

REGULAR SERVICE (once in every 19 days) FROM KOBE TO CALCUTTA, CALLING AT HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON.

The Next Steamer to sail from Hongkong— "KIRIN MARU," Tons 4,000, CAPT. DEGUCHI, on 2nd Nov.

## 1912 PASSENGER SEASON 1912

### FOR EUROPE.

STEAMER TONS CAPTAIN FROM HONGKONG

TANGO MARU 8,000 K. Kawanabe February 14th.

KAMO " 9,000 F. L. Sommer February 28th.

AKI " 7,000 K. Homma March 13th.

MISHIMA " 9,000 A. C. Moses March 27th.

KAGA " 7,000 M. Hagino April 10th.

ATSUTA " 9,000 Wm. Thompson April 24th.



"G R A E T Z."

METALLIC FILAMENT

EHRICH &amp; GRAETZ,

LAMPS

BERLIN S. O. 36.

Saying in current 70%



Sole Representative for Hongkong and China:

**HUGO C. A. FROMM,**

HONGKONG, 4, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, TEL. No. 960.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1911.

**BERLIN-GUBENER  
HUTFABRIK ACT.-GES.  
VORM. A. COHN GUBEN III.**

(GERMANY)

ESTABLISHED 1859.

Manufacturers and Exporters of all kinds of

FELT AND WOOL HATS SOFT AND STIFF.

DAILY PRODUCTION 26,000 HATS BY 3,500 WORKMEN.

Sole Representative for Hongkong and China:

**HUGO C. A. FROMM,**

HONGKONG, 4, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, TEL. No. 960.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1911.

# Hoehl

Extra Dry

gout américain

 Sole Representative for Hongkong and South China  
**Hugo C. A. Fromm, Hongkong.**

Hongkong, 26th October, 1911.

## POST OFFICE NOTICE

Only fully prepaid letters and post cards are transmissible by the SIBERIAN Route to EUROPE.

The attention of the public is drawn to page 10, para 20, of the Hongkong Postal Guide for 1911. Stamps intended for postage purposes may be perforated but not obliterated.

The *Empress of India*, with the Canadian Mail, left Shanghai on Monday, the 23rd inst., at 8 p.m., and may be expected here to-day.The *Arden*, with the English Mail, left Singapore on Saturday, the 21st inst., at 6 p.m., and may be expected here to-day, at daylight. This packet brings the parcels mails closed in London for despatch by the all sea route on the 20th Sept. and for despatch overland on the 27th September.The *Deutsche*, with the Siberian Mail, is due to arrive here to-morrow.The *Princesse Alice*, with the German Mail, left Colombo on Sunday, the 22nd inst., and may be expected here on or about Thursday, the 2nd November.

The Public are informed that the Christmas and New Year Parcel Mail to the United Kingdom and the Continent of Europe by the long sea route via Gibraltar will be closed in this Office on Friday, the 10th of November, 1911, at 5 p.m. This Parcel Mail is due in London on or about the 16th of December. The subsequent Parcel Mail is not due to reach London before the 30th of December. Parcels may be forwarded via Brindisi with an extra fee of 60 cents.

Parcels containing any article of Gold or Silver or Silver Mounted Goods must be insured for at least part of their value.

All insured parcels must be sealed, all the seals must be of the same kind of wax and must bear distinct impressions of a private device. The device on each seal must be the same. Regimental Buttons or Badges, Curved, Crossed or Dotted lines are not admissible. Cords must not be used for sealing.

The Clerks of the Post Office are not allowed to seal or to affix stamps on letters or parcels for the public.

Parcels that in the opinion of the officer accepting the same do not comply with the regulations will not be accepted.

FOR	PER	DATE
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Manila Maru	Thursday, 26th, 9.00 A.M.
Holihou, Pakiet and Haiphong	Sunghang	Thursday, 26th, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai	Machao	Thursday, 26th, 11.00 A.M.
Svatow, Amoy and Shanghai	Hongchow	Thursday, 26th, 11.00 A.M.
Macao	Sui Tai	Thursday, 26th, 1.15 P.M.
Touan and Quinhon	Helene	Thursday, 26th, 2.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Chinhua	Thursday, 26th, 3.00 P.M.
Hongkong	Dapuy	Thursday, 26th, 5.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Lokong	Thursday, 26th, 5.00 P.M.
SHANGHAI	Aradia	Thursday, 26th, 5.00 P.M.
Svatow, Amoy and Foochow	Harang	Friday, 27th, 10.00 A.M.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Kumano Maru	Friday, 27th, 11.00 A.M.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Newcastle, New Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth, and Fremantle	Sui Tai	Friday, 27th, 1.15 P.M.
Macao	Fukui Maru	Friday, 27th, 5.00 P.M.
Manila		Saturday, 28th, 9.00 A.M.
Cebu and Iloilo		Saturday, 28th, 1.15 P.M.
SHANGHAI		Saturday, 28th, 1.15 P.M.
Svatow, Amoy and Tamsui	Daigun Maru	Sunday, 29th, 9.00 A.M.
Macao	Sui Tai	Monday, 30th, 1.15 P.M.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Rubi	Monday, 30th, 3.00 P.M.
Svatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	Tuesday, 31st, 10.00 A.M.
Macao	Sui Tai	Tuesday, 31st, 1.15 P.M.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Tamang	Tuesday, 31st, 3.00 P.M.
NAKASAKI, KORE YOKOHAMA, TOKYO, VICTORIA and TACOMA	Tacoma Maru	Wednesday, 1st, 10.00 A.M.

SHANGHAI, NAKASAKI, KORE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU and SAN FRANCISCO SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE

Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, Sourabaya, Europe, &amp;c., INDIA VIA TIENTSIN, (Late Letters 11.00 A.M. to Noon. Extra Postage 10 cents.) (Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail Extra Postage 10 cents.) Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail. The Parcel Mail will be closed to-morrow, at 5 p.m.

 Manila, Cebu and Iloilo  
 Macao  
 SHANGHAI  
 SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE

 Svatow, Amoy and Tamsui  
 Macao  
 Manila, Cebu and Iloilo  
 Svatow, Amoy and Foochow  
 Macao  
 Manila, Cebu and Iloilo  
 NAKASAKI, KORE YOKOHAMA, TOKYO, VICTORIA and TACOMA

## COMMERCIAL.

EXCHANGE CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

October 25th.	
ON LONDON:—	
Telegraphic Transfer	19 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	1/10
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1/10
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1/10
Credits, at 4 months' sight	1/10
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	1/10
ON PARIS:—	
Bank Bills, on demand	230
Credits, at 4 months' sight	235
ON GERMANY:—	
On demand	183
ON NEW YORK:—	
Bank Bills, on demand	44 1/2
Credits, at 60 days' sight	45 1/2
ON BOMBAY:—	
Telegraphic Transfer	135 1/2
Bank, on demand	135 1/2
ON CALCUTTA:—	
Telegraphic Transfer	135 1/2
Bank, on demand	135 1/2
ON SHANGHAI:—	
Bank, at sight	75 1/2
Private, 30 days' sight	76
ON YOKOHAMA:—	
On demand	89 1/2
ON MANILA:—	
On demand—Pesos	89 1/2
ON SINGAPORE:—	
On demand	78 1/2
ON BATAVIA:—	
On demand	110
ON HATPHONG:—	
On demand	1 1/2 p.m.
ON SAIGON:—	
On demand	1 1/2 p.m.
ON BANGKOK:—	
On demand	85
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	\$10.85
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tola	\$57.00
BAR SILVER, per oz.	24 1/2 d.
SUBSIDIARY COINS.	
Chinese 20 cents pieces	\$6.34 discount
Chinese 10 "	\$6.60 "
Hongkong 20 "	\$5.86 "
Hongkong 10 "	\$6.10 "

## SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS. HONGKONG, OCTOBER 25th, 1911.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
<b>BANKS.</b>				
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125	all	\$890, sellers
China Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	all	\$10 1/2, sales
China Light and Power Company, Limited	30,000	\$5	all	\$1.80
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$10	all	\$2 1/2
<b>COTTON MILLS.</b>				
Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 97
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$10	all	\$5, sellers
International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	all	Tls. 51
Laon-Kung-Mow C. Spin. & Weav. Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 72 1/2
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Limited	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 30
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	all	\$21 1/2, sellers
<b>DOCKS AND WHARVES.</b>				
H'kong & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	\$50, sellers
Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$50	all	\$50, sellers
New Amoy Dock Co., Limited	10,000	\$63	all	\$6, sellers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 52
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.	36,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 86 1/2
<b>Green Island Cement Co., Limited</b>	400,000	\$10	all	\$4.10, buyers
Hongkong and China Gas Co., Limited	7,000	\$10	all	\$2.00
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	all	\$23
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	all	\$119
Manila Metropolitan Hotel Limited	15,000	Ps. 10	all	\$75
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	50,000	\$25	all	\$155, sales
Hongkong & South China Steam Fisheries Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	all	\$18, buyers
<b>INSURANCES.</b>				
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$200, ex div.
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$127
China Traders Insurance Co., Limited	24,000	\$83.33	\$25	\$105.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$350, sellers
North-China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$15	\$5	Tls. 160
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$845, buyers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	\$225, @ Ex 75
<b>LANDS AND BUILDINGS.</b>				
Hongkong Land Invest. Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	all	\$105, sellers
Humphreys' Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	all	\$7 1/2, sellers
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	\$23, sales & bu.
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 104
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	\$50	all	\$47
<b>MINE.</b>				
Societe Francaise des Charbon de Tonkin	15,000	Fos. 250	all	\$700.
Bank Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	250,000	\$1	all	\$5, buyers
Peak Tramways Co., Limited	25,000	\$10	all	\$11 1/2
Philippine Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	all	\$1 1/2, buyers
<b>RAFFINERIES.</b>				
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all	\$134, sellers
Leason Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$100	all	\$36, sellers
<b>STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.</b>				
China and Manila Steamship Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$25	all	\$11 1/2
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$50	all	\$21 1/2
Hongkong, Canton & Macao S.S. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	all	\$27
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	60,000 pref.	\$5	all	\$55 (L'don. \$4 15)
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Limited	2,500,000	\$1	all	\$2 1/2
Star Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	all	\$5
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	all	\$25
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	all	\$6, buyers
<b>STORES AND DISPENSARIES.</b>				
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	all	\$12, buyers
Wan Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	all	\$4
Wing Yee, Limited	10,000	\$10	all	\$2 1/2
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	all	\$5 1/2
Weissmann, Limited	3,000	\$10	all	\$15
H. Price & Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$10	all	\$12, buyers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	9,900 ordy.	\$10	all	\$4 \$10.
Union Waterboat Co., Limited	100 fiders	\$10	all	\$300.
<b>RUBBER.</b>				
Para Rubber in London				4 1/2 p. lb.
Loans.	Amount.	Value.	Interest.	Quotation.
Chinese Imperial 1885	Tls. 767,200	Tls. 250	7% p. annum	Par.
YERNON & SMYTH, Share-Brokers.				

## W. H. ALLEN, SONS &amp; CO., LTD.

QUEEN'S ENGINEERING WORKS, BEDFORD.

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 Monday, 30th Oct.—Auction of King Edward  
 Hotel Furniture, &c., at 2 p.m., by  
 Messrs. Hughes & Hough, 5 p.m.  
 Wednesday, 1st Nov.—Meeting of the Licensing  
 Board in the Council Chamber, 2.15 p.m.  
 Thursday, 2nd Nov.—First Annual General  
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